Matthias Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1794. [N° 1685.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of PHILADELPHIA, in the State of PENNSYLVANIA, on *Monday* the second of *December*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three.

RESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary for the Department of War be, and he is hereby directed to make out an exact List of the Names of each Person returned to him as Invalid Pensioners, by the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States (signing themselves as Commissioners) under the Act of Congress passed the Twenty-third of *March*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-two "Intituled "An Act to provide for the Settlement "of Claims of Widows and Orphans, barred by the "Limitations heretofore established, and to regulate the "Claims to Invalid Pensions;" and return to the Judge of each District One Copy of such List, stating particularly the District from which each Person was returned, and that all are by Congress directed not to be entered on the Pension List. And the said Secretary is further directed to return to each District Judge, a List of the Names of all such Persons, as have been returned as Invalid Pensioners by the District Judges under the Act of Congress passed the 28th of *February* One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety three, intituled "An act to regulate Claims to Invalid Pensions;" distinguishing those who have been placed on the Pension List; and those who have not been placed on the same, by Reason of their Testimony being incomplete, stating particularly the legal Requisite or Requisites wanting in the Evidence of each; and naming such of them whose Evidence of leaving Service is not lodged in his Office. And the Judges of the several District Courts upon Receipt of the above described Lists and Statements from the Secretary for the Department of War, are hereby directed forthwith to publish the same in One or more of the Newspapers published in their respective Districts, adding to such Publication, the Time when the Act regulating the Claims to Invalid Pensions expires.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RALPH IZARD, *President of the Senate pro Tem.*
APPROVED—June the 9th, 1794.
G° WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*
Deposited among the Rolls in the Department of State,
EDMUND RANDOLPH.

LIST of all the Persons who were returned to the War-Office of the United States as Invalid Pensioners, by the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States, stiling themselves Commissioners under the Act of Congress passed the Twenty-third of *March*, 1792, entitled "An Act to provide for the Settlement of Claims of Widows and Orphans barred by the Limitations heretofore established, and to regulate the Claims to Invalid Pensions," and who are all by Congress directed not to be placed on the Pension List.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

James Crombie, *Lieutenant*; Ebenezer Copp, *Serjeant*; John Clough, Thomas Eastman, Ebenezer Fielding, Joshua Gilman, Thomas Kimball, Abraham Kimball, *Privates*; Jeremiah Pritchard, *Lieutenant & Adjutant*; John Reed, *Private*; William Taggart, *Ensign*; Edward Waldo, *Lieutenant*; Weymouth Wallis, *Private.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

MAY TERM, 1792.

Thomas Alexander, *Captain*; Nathaniel Barney, *Corporal*; Caleb Chadwick, *Private*; Peter Charlout, ; Levi Farnsworth, Thomas Gleason, Joseph Goodridge, Jonas Green, *Privates*; John Grace, *Lieutenant*; John Heath, *Corporal*; Peter Hemmenway, Daniel Lollar, *Privates*; John Manley, *Captain (Marine)* Asa Merrett, Aaron Mason, *Privates*; Simeon Noyes, *Serjeant*; Job Priest, *Ensign*; Amos Pierson, *Serjeant*; Benjamin Presley, Abner Pier, Joseph Peabody, Patrick Shanley, Cæsar Sprague, *Privates*; William Warren, *Lieutenant.*

OCTOBER TERM, 1792.

Spafford Ames, Lemuel Barnes, *Privates*; Joseph Bates, *Dragoon*; Ebenezer Bement, *Brigade-Major*; Sampson Brown, Barnabas Chapman, Thomas Cook, Joseph Cox, *Privates*; James Easton, *Colonel*; William Eaton, *Serjeant*; Benjamin Farnum, *Captain*; Moses Fitch, Henry Gates, Uriah Goodwin, *Privates*; Wardwell Greene, *Serjeant*; Henry Hawks, Samuel Joy, *Privates*; Ozias Judd, *Serjeant*; Ebenezer Kent, *Ensign*; Job Lane, Thomas Lilly, *Privates*; Jacob Loomes, *Fifer*; Joseph Loring, *Lieutenant*; John Nixon, *Brigadier*; Jonah Scovel, Samuel Warner, *Privates*; John Taylor, *Serjeant*; Robert Wyley, *Ensign*; Ebenezer Learned, *Colonel.*

CONNECTICUT.

MAY TERM, 1792.

Samuel Andrews, *Corporal*, Jeddidiah Brown, *Serjeant*; Samuel Bennet, *Fifer*; Enos Blackfley, Silas Baldwin, Rheuben Chapman, *Privates*; Burr Gilbert, *Serjeant*; Thurston Hilliard, *Artificer*; Isaac Higgins, *Fifer*; William Leeds, *Lieutenant*; Elnathan Norton, Ebenezer Patchin, David Pendleton, Samuel Perker, Isaac Richards, Thadeus Reed, John Smith, Toney Turney, Yale Todd, Enoch Turner, James Wayland, Richard Watrous, *Privates.*

OCTOBER TERM, 1792.

William Anderson, *Corporal*; Theodore Andrus, Clement Andrus, *Privates*; Asa Bunce, *Corporal*; Ebenezer Bevins, Francis Baxter, Salmon Burr, *Isaac Buell, *Privates*; Elijah Boardman, *Serjeant*; Heartwell Barnes, Amos Barnes, Moses Boardman, David Blackman, *Privates*; Daniel Barns, Job Bartram, *Captains*; James Beers, *Isaiah Bunce, Nathaniel Beach, *Privates*; Jonathan Bowers, *Corporal*; Thadeus Bebee, *Private*; William Cafe, *Serjeant*; Simon Crosby, *Dragoon*; James Campbell, *Private*; Elisha Clark, *Artificer*; Ebenezer Curtis, Abijah Cady, Jonah Cooke, Aaron Cooke, *Privates*; John Chandler, *Colonel*; John Chapple, *Private*; Joseph Dunbar, *Corporal*; John Downs, *Serjeant*; Eliphalet Easton, *Private*; Samuel Easton, *Serjeant*; Moses Evans, *Private*; Jonathan Flagg, *Artificer*; Joel Fox, Ebenezer Gilbert, *Privates*; Joel Gillet, *Ensign*; Amos Gray, *Private*; David Hall, *Serjeant*; Abijah Hubbel, *Corporal*; Thomas Hubby, *Major*; Cornelius Hamlin, *Corporal*; Robert Jerom, *Fifer*; *Lyman Kinne, Athbel Kilbourn, *William Leech, *Privates*; Samuel Loomis, *Corporal*; Josiah Lacey, *Captain*; Jabez Lewis, Nathaniel Lewis, *Privates*; Joseph Loring, *Artificer*; George Lord, John M'Kinsey, David M'Kinsey, David Morehouse, *Privates*; Stephen Miner, *Soldier and Quarter-Gunner*; Josiah Merriman, *Corporal*; Gideon Noble, *Fifer and Corporal*; Francis Nicholson, Jeremiah Osborne, *Serjeants*; *Levi Pierce, *Private*; David Pratt, *Drum Major*; Isaac Palmer, *Serjeant*; Elijah Rice, *Drum Major*; John Roberts, *Trumpeter*; David Ranny, *Jedediah Smith, Elihu Sabin, *Privates*; Zachariah Sanford, Heber Smith, *Serjeants*; Nathaniel Scribner, *Captain*; Moses Smith, John Watson, *Privates*; Charles Webb, *Colonel*; Joel Wilcox, Philip White, William Weare, *Privates*; William Woodruff, *Corporal*; Azel Woodworth, *Matross*; Bayze Wells, Josiah Witter, *Lieutenants*; Samuel Whiting, *Colonel.*

RHODE-ISLAND.

Clark Albro, Robert Carr, Burton Briggs, Nathan Jacquays, William Lunt, David Lewis, Christopher Moore, *Privates*; James Blevin, *Forage Master*; John Baggs, Daniel Eldridge, Edward Vose, *Serjeants*; Esek Aldridge, *Drummer*; Joseph Spencer Taylor, *Assistant Commissary of Issues.*

VERMONT.

Samuel Ball, *Elijah Bennet, David Brydia, Jared Dixon, Samuel Eyres, *Jonathan Haynes, Zimri Hill, Abraham Merrifield, William Yates, Thomas Torrence, *Privates*; Samuel Bartlett, *Captain*; Stephen Gates, Elijah Tray, Richard Miken, Isaac Webster, Ephraim Wilmarth, *Serjeants*; John Sarjeant, *Corporal.*

NEW-JERSEY.

John Obert, Sylvester Tilton, *Privates.*

MARYLAND.

John Coates, *Captain.*

VIRGINIA.

Jacob Valentine, *Captain*; Joshua Davidson, *Dragoon*; William Dalby, *Corporal*; Christopher M'Cannon, *Serjeant Major*; John Bell, *Lieutenant*; David Welch, John Burton, *Serjeants*; William M'Intoch, *Private.*

*N. B. Those marked thus *, have renewed their Application, under the Act of Congress of the 28th of February, 1793.* H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

LIST of Persons who have been returned to the War-Office of the United States, by the District Judge of *Rhode Island*, as Invalid Pensioners; and who have not been placed on the Pension List, by Reason of their Evidence being imperfect—stating, particularly, the legal Requisites wanting in the Evidence, in support of the several Claims.

Jonathan Davenport *(private) Evidence imperfect, viz. Has not shewn Cause, according to Law, why he did not apply, prior to the 11th* December, 1788.

Benjamin Fowler *(Private) Evidence imperfect*, viz.

1. *Disability appears to have proceeded from the Small-Pox, and not from known Wounds received.*—

2. *No Evidence of his Situation for Two Years after leaving Service, or of the Continuance of his Disability, since the Expiration of that period.*—

3. *No Examination or Certificate of Physicians, ascertaining the Nature or Degree of his Disability.*

George Poppie } *Serjeant* { *Evidence imperfect, viz.*
Job Snell } *Private* {

Have not shewn Cause, why they did not apply for pensions, prior to the 11th December, 1788.

Samuel Bliven *(Deputy Forage Master) No pension is stipulated, to persons of this Description.*

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

The foregoing Lists are published, agreeably to said Resolution of Congress, passed *June* 9, 1794.—And Invalid Claimants to Pensions, as well those whose Names are inserted in the foregoing Lists, as any and all others who have hitherto neglected to present their Claims, are hereby informed, that the Act, regulating Claims to invalid Pensions, will expire the Twenty-eighth of *February*, 1795; and that no Claim to a Pension will be allowed under that Act, which shall not be presented before that Time.

Such of them, therefore, as live or reside within this District, will prepare their Proofs, and with their Witnesses appear before me, at *Newport*, at any Time before the said Twenty-eighth of *February*, 1795.——And the better to accommodate, and save Expence, to such Invalids, I will attend upon that Business at *Little Rest*, in *South Kingstown*, the 8th and 9th of *October*—and at *Providence*, the 10th, 11th, and 12th of *November* next. The Testimonies and Vouchers which were transmitted to the War-Office by the Judges of the Circuit Court, under the Act of Congress of the 23d of *March*, 1792, are returned to me; those who wish to renew their Claims may recur to them.

HENRY MARCHANT,
Judge of the District Court, in and for Rhode-Island *District.*

Rhode Island District,
Newport, July 29, 1794.

That Invalid Claimants may be well informed of the requisite Proofs to substantiate their Claims, the following Act of Congress is also published, by Direction of the Judge of *Rhode Island* District:——

An ACT *to regulate the Claims to Invalid Pensions.*

WHEREAS the Act, passed at the last Session of Congress, intituled "An Act to provide for the Settlement of the Claims of Widows and Orphans barred by the Limitations heretofore established, and to regulate the Claims to Invalid Pensions." is found by Experience inadequate to prevent the Admission of improper Claims to invalid Pensions, and not to contain a sufficient Facility for the Allowance of such as may be well founded: Therefore,

Sec. 1. BE *it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the second, third and fourth sections of the said act, be repealed; and that in future, all Claims to such Pensions, shall be regulated in the Manner following, to wit:

First.—All Evidence relative to Invalids shall be taken upon Oath or Affirmation, before the Judge of the District, in which such Invalids reside; or before any Three Persons, specially authorized by Commission from the said Judge.

Secondly.—The Evidence relative to any Claimant, must prove decisive Disability to have been the Effect of known Wounds, received while in the actual line of his Duty, in the Service of the United States, during the late War. That this Evidence must be the Affidavits of the Commanding Officer or Surgeon of the Ship, Regiment, Corps or Company, in which such Claimant served, or Two other credible Witnesses, to the same Effect, setting forth the Time and Place of such known Wound.

Thirdly.—Every Claimant shall be examined upon Oath or Affirmation, by Two Physicians or Surgeons, to be authorized by Commission from the said Judge, who shall report, in Writing, their Opinion, upon Oath or Affirmation, of the Nature of the said Disability, and, in what Degree, it prevents the Claimant from obtaining his Livelihood, by Labour.

Fourthly.—Every Claimant shall produce Evidence of the Time of his leaving the Service of the United States. He must also produce Evidence of Three reputable Freeholders of the City, Town or County, in which he usually resided, for the Two Years immediately after he left the Service, as aforesaid, of the Existence of his Disability, during that Period; and ascertaining, of their own Knowledge, the Mode of Life, Employment, Labour or Means of Support of the Claimant.

Fifthly.—And the said Claimant must produce the Evidence of Two credible Witnesses, of the Continuance of his Disability, from the Expiration of the said Two Years, to the Time of his Application.

Sixthly.—Each Claimant must shew a good and sufficient Cause, why he did not apply for a Pension to the Person or Persons authorized to examine his Claim, on or before the Eleventh of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight, the Time limited for Applications of this Nature.

Seventhly.—No Evidence of any Claimant shall be admitted, whose Claim has been examined and rejected, on or before the aforesaid Eleventh of *December*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight.

Sec. 2. *And be it further Enacted*, That the Judge of the District shall transmit a List of such Claims, accompanied by the Evidence herein directed, to the Secretary for the Department of War, in order that the same may be compared with the Muster-Rolls, and other Documents in his Office; and the said Secretary shall make a Statement of the Cases of the said Claimants to Congress, with such Circumstances and Remarks, as may be necessary, in order to enable them to take such order thereon, as they may judge proper.

Sec. 3. *And be it further Enacted*, That no Person not on the Pension List, before the Twenty-third Day of

Matthew Weaver

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RESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary for the Department of War be, and he is hereby directed to make out an exact List of the Names of each Person returned to him as Invalid Pensioners, by the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States (signing themselves as Commissioners) under the Act of Congress passed the Twenty-third of *March*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-two "Intituled "An Act to provide for the Settlement "of Claims of Widows and Orphans, barred by the "Limitations heretofore established, and to regulate the "Claims to Invalid Pensions;" and return to the Judge of each District One Copy of such List, stating particularly the District from which each Person was returned, and that all are by Congress directed not to be entered on the Pension List. And the said Secretary is further directed to return to each District Judge, a List of the Names of all such Persons, as have been returned as Invalid Pensioners by the District Judges under the Act of Congress passed the 28th of *February* One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety three, intituled "An act to regulate Claims to Invalid Pensions;" distinguishing those who have been placed on the Pension List; and those who have not been placed on the same, by Reason of their Testimony being incomplete, stating particularly the legal Requisite or Requisites wanting in the Evidence of each; and naming such of them whose Evidence of leaving Service is not lodged in his Office. And the Judges of the several District Courts upon Receipt of the above described Lists and Statements from the Secretary for the Department of War, are hereby directed forthwith to publish the same in One or more of the Newspapers published in their respective Districts, adding to such Publication, the Time when the Act regulating the Claims to Invalid Pensions expires.

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Speaker of the House of Representatives.
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*N. B. Those marked thus *, have renewed their Application, under the Act of Congress of the 28th of* February, 1793. H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

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1. *Disability appears to have proceeded from the Small-Pox, and not from known Wounds received.*—

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3. *No Examination or Certificate of Physicians, ascertaining the Nature or Degree of his Disability.*

George Popple } *Serjeant* } *Evidence imperfect*, viz.
Job Snell } *Private* }

Have not shewn Cause, why they did not apply for pensions, prior to the 11th December, 1788.

Samuel Bliven *(Deputy Forage Master) No pension is stipulated, to persons of this Description.*

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Secretary of War.

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Such of them, therefore, as live or reside within this District, will prepare their Proofs, and with their Witnesses appear before me, at *Newport*, at any Time before the said Twenty-eighth of *February*, 1795.——And the better to accommodate, and save Expence, to such Invalids, I will attend upon that Business at *Little Rest*, in *South Kingstown*, the 8th and 9th of *October*—and at *Providence*, the 10th, 11th, and 12th of *November* next. The Testimonies and Vouchers which were transmitted to the War-Office by the Judges of the Circuit Court, under the Act of Congress of the 23d of *March*, 1792, are returned to me; those who wish to renew their Claims may recur to them.

HENRY MARCHANT,
Judge of the District Court, in and for Rhode-Island *District.*

Rhode Island District,
Newport, July 29, 1794.

That Invalid Claimants may be well informed of the requisite Proofs to substantiate their Claims, the following Act of Congress is also published, by Direction of the Judge of *Rhode Island* District:——

An ACT *to regulate the Claims to Invalid Pensions.*

WHEREAS the Act, passed at the last Session of Congress, intituled "An Act to provide for the Settlement of the Claims of Widows and Orphans barred by the Limitations heretofore established, and to regulate the Claims to Invalid Pensions." is found by Experience inadequate to prevent the Admission of improper Claims to invalid Pensions, and not to contain a sufficient Facility for the Allowance of such as may be well founded: Therefore,

Sec. 1. BE *it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the second, third and fourth sections of the said act, be repealed; and that in future, all Claims to such Pensions, shall be regulated in the Manner following, to wit:

First.—All Evidence relative to Invalids shall be taken upon Oath or Affirmation, before the Judge of the District, in which such Invalids reside; or before any Three Persons, specially authorized by Commission from the said Judge.

Secondly.—The Evidence relative to any Claimant, must prove decisive Disability to have been the Effect of known Wounds, received while in the actual line of his Duty, in the Service of the United States, during the late War. That this Evidence must be the Affidavits of the Commanding Officer or Surgeon of the Ship, Regiment, Corps or Company, in which such Claimant served, or Two other credible Witnesses, to the same Effect, setting forth the Time and Place of such known Wound.

Thirdly.—Every Claimant shall be examined upon Oath or Affirmation, by Two Physicians or Surgeons, to be authorized by Commission from the said Judge, who shall report, in Writing, their Opinion, upon Oath or Affirmation, of the Nature of the said Disability, and, in what Degree, it prevents the Claimant from obtaining his Livelihood, by Labour.

Fourthly.—Every Claimant shall produce Evidence of the Time of his leaving the Service of the United States. He must also produce Evidence of Three reputable Freeholders of the City, Town or County, in which he usually resided, for the Two Years immediately after he left the Service, as aforesaid, of the Existence of his Disability, during that Period; and ascertaining, of their own Knowledge, the Mode of Life, Employment, Labour or Means of Support of the Claimant.

Fifthly.—And the said Claimant must produce the Evidence of Two credible Witnesses, of the Continuance of his Disability, from the Expiration of the said Two Years, to the Time of his Application.

Sixthly.—Each Claimant must shew a good and sufficient Cause, why he did not apply for a Pension to the Person or Persons authorized to examine his Claim, on or before the Eleventh of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight, the Time limited for Applications of this Nature.

Seventhly.—No Evidence of any Claimant shall be admitted, whose Claim has been examined and rejected, on or before the aforesaid Eleventh of *December*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight.

Sec. 2. *And be it further Enacted*, That the Judge of the District shall transmit a List of such Claims, accompanied by the Evidence herein directed, to the Secretary for the Department of War, in order that the same may be compared with the Muster-Rolls, and other Documents in his Office; and the said Secretary shall make a Statement of the Cases of the said Claimants to Congress, with such Circumstances and Remarks, as may be necessary, in order to enable them to take such order thereon, as they may judge proper.

Sec. 3. *And be it further Enacted*, That no Person not on the Pension List, before the Twenty-third Day of

March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-two, shall be entitled to a Penſion, who ſhall not have complied with the Rules and Regulations herein preſcribed; ſaving however to all Perſons all and ſingular their Rights founded upon legal Adjudications under the Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the Settlement of the Claims of Widows and Orphans, barred by the Limitations heretofore eſtabliſhed, and to regulate the Claims to Invalid Penſions:" But it ſhall be the Duty of the Secretary at War, in Conjunction with the Attorney-General, to take ſuch Meaſures as may be neceſſary to obtain an Adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the Validity of any ſuch Rights claimed under the Act aforeſaid, by the Determination of certain Perſons ſtyling themſelves Commiſſioners.

Sec. 4. *And be it further Enacted*, That no Claim to a Penſion ſhall be allowed under this Act, which ſhall not be preſented within Two Years from the paſſing the ſame.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February Twenty eighth, 1793.

G°: WASHINGTON,

Preſident of the United States.

ST. JOHN's (Antigu) June 24.

A fleet from the Weſt-Indies ſailed from St. Heleña on the 17th of May, under Command of his Majeſty's Ship the Intrepid of 64 Guns, Capt. Carpenter, and two 44's. There are ſeveral tranſports with troops coming out with this fleet.

SAVANNAH (Georgia) July 2.

Beverly Allen, who ſome time ago eſcaped from Auguſta gaol, where he was confined for the murder of Major Forſyth, we are informed was lately apprehended and committed to the gaol in Elbert county, but was reſcued from thence by a party of men headed by his brother William Allen.

CHARLESTON, July 12.

Yeſterday arrived the French ſchooner of war, Friends to Liberty, a tender to the French Admiral Vanſtable, who ſent her on a particular miſſion. On her paſſage ſhe captured an Engliſh ſloop and two Spaniſh ſchooners, one of which was laden with 360 boxes of ſugar.

July 14. Harry Grant, Eſq; is appointed his Catholic Majeſty's Agent, for the State of South-Carolina.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

A letter, of a late date, from St. Domingo, to a gentleman in this town ſays, "The Negroes, amounting to 2000, are conſtantly harraſſing the Engliſh troops at Port-au-Prince. The Engliſh marched out againſt them, but were totally defeated, and left eight field pieces."

A traveller who paſſed through Martinſburg, Virginia, on Saturday laſt, and who left the Crab Orchard the 18th inſtant, informs, that General Scott had completed his body of 2000 volunteer horſemen in Kentucky, before he left it, and that they were to ſet out on the 20th to join General Wayne at Greenville, and that there had been no recent action with the Indians, as has been reported for ſome time.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

The Prince de Coigny, natural ſon to Louis XV. is now a reſident in England, with no other means of ſubſiſtence than an allowance of one ſhilling per day. Hebert, formerly leader of one of the factions in France, and a ſhort time ſince executed, had, for ſeveral years, been valet de chambre to the above unfortunate perſonage. *Eng Paper.*

JULY 25.

When the Britiſh firſt evinced their hoſtile diſpoſition towards us by depredation on our commerce, a conſiderable portion of the Federal Legiſlature, indeed, moſt probably, a majority, advocated the ſequeſtration of Britiſh property here, to form a fund for indemnification.—While this meaſure was pending, the Executive thought proper to ſend forward the Chief Juſtice as Envoy Extraordinary, to aſk of the Britiſh Court an explanation of their conduct, and demand indemnification for the injury we had ſuſtained. This appointment of courſe ſuſpended the operations of the Legiſlature, and in this point of view as well as on other accounts, its propriety was much queſtioned. The Envoy, however, is gone, and it is well to wait peaceably the iſſue of his negociations: but, in the mean time, our reliance on the *juſtice* and *honour* of the Britiſh Court ſhould not be ſo entire as to cauſe us to ſlumber in inaction, during the pendency of thoſe negociations, while indeed their motions round us indicate intentions far from peaceable. Already we find ſhips of war from that nation line our coaſt; from every quarter we learn, that the Indians are not only excited but aſſiſted in committing depredations on our frontiers; and indeed, that a blow is certainly meditating in that quarter by the Britiſh forces and Indians jointly. We had hoped that the defeats ſuſtained by that haughty nation, whoſe only meaſure of right is the meaſure of their power, at the cloſe of 1793, and which occaſioned the revocation of the piratical order of the 6th of November, would have cauſed a happy change of the policy towards us; but their government, jealous of our riſing greatneſs, appears bent at all events, in involving us in the horrors of war. If their ſyſtem towards us had actually changed, in conſequence of the events in December 1793, new inſtructions would long before this have reached their Agents in Canada; but there, we find a continuance of the hoſtile and ſavage conduct. The preſent ſituation of affairs ought to be ſufficient to open the eyes of Americans towards the policy of that country, and occaſion the moſt active exertions to place the country at leaſt in a complete ſtate of defence.

JULY 26.

The repreſentative of the people, Jean Bon St. Andre, ſailed on board the Breſt fleet in their laſt expedition. The Precieuſe frigate, the ſame that lay in our river, was the veſſel that Capt. Green ſpoke; the Capt. requeſted him to come on board, chiefly, to inquire whether he had met the Cheſapeak fleet, and diſmiſſed him ſpeedily, informing him that there were three Engliſh frigates not far off, whoſe reach he muſt haſten; this haſte accounts for the imperfectneſs of the intelligence brought by Capt. Green; who, if time had allowed, could certainly at leaſt have brought us the particulars of the combat on the 30th May. The Captain of the Precieuſe ſaid in general terms, that both actions were obſtinately maintained on both ſides, and aſked whether Capt. Green, as he came out of Breſt harbour, did not meet a three decker going in diſmaſted. Capt. Villegris who commanded the Precieuſe here, is promoted to the command of the Achille of ſeventy-four.

Capt. Lawſon in the brig Fanny, from Cape Nicholas Mole, arrived on Friday laſt in 17 days, and brings intelligence, that markets were low, except for freſh proviſions, which were extremely ſcarce; beef could not be procured, and flour was a glut, owing to the immenſe influx from the United States. The Britiſh troops had poſſeſſion of the town, but the Republicans were under its walls in great force. The fleet rendezvouſed there to attack Port de Paix, but ſailors could not be found to man them. A ſecond meſſage, however, had been ſent to General Lavaux, from Col. Whitlock to ſurrender the place, and he received for anſwer, that no attempt would be made to prevent the landing of the Britiſh troops, but that they all might never expect to return.

Santhonax had fled from Jacmel, in a Daniſh veſſel, and frequent excurſions were made by the republicans, into Port-au Prince in the night, and they had carried off conſiderable plunder.

NAVAL ARMAMENT.

The grant of money, by Congreſs, for the naval armament was made on the 9th day of June.—John T. Morgan, a ſhip-wright of Boſton, was engaged by the Treaſury Department, on that day to procure the live oak and cedar timber, from Georgia, and the Carolinas. Advice has been ſome time received of his arrival at Charleſton, whether he was deſpatched by the firſt veſſel after the above appropriation of money. Wood cutters and moulders have been ordered, from Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts, and authority given to employ ſuch as may be procurable in the ſouthern States, ſtores, axes, moulds, &c. have been ſhipt from Philadelphia and New-York.—Many other preparatory meaſures have been completed, or commenced.

The following gentlemen have been appointed, under the war department, agents for the building of the ſix ſhips.—Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire.—John Langdon, Naval Agent.—Boſton Henry Jackſon, ditto.—New-York, John Blagge, ditto.—Philadelphia, Gurney and Smith, ditto.—Baltimore, Jeremiah Yellott, ditto.—Norfolk, William Pennock, ditto.

Orders has alſo been taken concerning the plans and dimenſions of the ſhips, and other neceſſary matters, in the war department.

JULY 27.

Capt. Meaſe of the brig Betſy, from Martinico, in 16 days, informs, that the attempts of the Engliſh on the port which protects the town of Point a Petre, Guadaloupe, have been fruitleſs; that he ſaw 150 wounded landed from the Roebuck at Martinique from an expedition againſt that fort, that the killed were numerous, and finally that the Britiſh land forces were now too weak to attempt retaking Guadaloupe, for which freſh troops would be neceſſary. Numbers of the ſpeculators, who purchaſed property at the Britiſh ſales, had joined the Britiſh forces to protect or retake it, and many of theſe had alſo been killed or wounded. Admiral Jervis was riding at anchor off the port, which he cannot enter until land forces firſt obtain poſſeſſion of the fort.—Arnold had, as we on a former occaſion communicated, been made priſoner at Guadaloupe, and was actually confined, but found means to eſcape, and, by means of a raft, made of a few boards, drifted to the fleet.

Some paſſengers arrived here yeſterday from Martinique, which place they left the 14th inſt. report, that notwithſtanding all the precautions taken by the Engliſh to hide what paſſes at Gaudaloupe, they learnt that the French had fifteen hundred troops of the line and two hundred cannoniers at Point a Petre. That the Engliſh had ſent three times to Martinico for relief; that their forts were almoſt totally unfurniſhed; that the Engliſh, having eſtabliſhed a battery of three mortars on a hill, from whence they bombarded Point a Petre, the French, after two unſucceſsful attacks, carried it the 3d time by aſſault, without any arms than ſwords, ſurprizing the Engliſh while aſleep, at about two o'clock in the morning, killed all they found, and threw the mortars down the hill, and thus have made themſelves maſters of Point a Petre.

Four days before the departure of the paſſengers, a veſſel arrived at Martinique with ſix hundred wounded, nearly the whole in the back. Two frigates, which they met in coming out of Fort Royal, carried almoſt as many to St. Pierre.

We in our laſt communicated the ſubſtance of the diſagreeable intelligence of a riot near Pittſburgh. The extracts of letters in this number contain all the authentic particulars we have been able to collect.

This intelligence is of the moſt diſagreeable nature, as the diſturbance originates in an oppoſition, apparently determined, to the execution of a law which has received every conſtitutional ſanction, than which no exceſs is more hoſtile to liberty and good government. It is to be lamented that freemen ſhould ſo far loſe ſight of their duty, as by force of arms thus to infringe on the rights of their fellow citizens, by counteracting the will of a majority; ſuch conduct leads to the diſſolution of all government.—If a law is obnoxious to any part of the country, let the citizens there petition for its repeal, expoſe its defects, or injuſtice, through the medium of the preſs; let them change their repreſentation, put into their Legiſlature men whom they know will be active to procure its repeal. If this is ineffectual, they ſhould reſt ſatisfied, that other parts of the nation do not view the law in the ſame light; that a majority of their fellow-citizens conceive it neceſſary or *proper*, and it becomes their duty to bear its burdens, not however without continuing their remonſtrances and legal endeavours to have it removed. They have another remedy: If they conceive the conſtitution ſo framed, as to prevent their ſentiments from being fairly repreſented in the public councils, let them endeavour to have it amended. But if every portion of the Republic riſes in arms, to prevent the execution of laws obnoxious to them, we revert to a ſtate of anarchy and barbariſm, forfeit every advantage of organized ſociety, or kindle a civil war. In this country, we have fortunately no yoke to ſhake off; we have neither a king's power to fear, nor the oppreſſion of an hereditary ariſtocracy; we have a government of our own choice, as perfect as it could be framed at the time of its formation, as it was to be ſuited to a variety of local intereſts; the defects in that government we have a conſtitutional mode of reforming: If we have abuſes in our adminiſtration, thoſe abuſes can be removed, for the people have all power in their hands; but this not the power of the bayonet, or of the ſword (this ought to be reſerved for external foes); it is the right of regulating their internal concerns by the voice of a majority, this is the ſtandard which in republican governments we muſt abide by. Some blame, however, may with juſtice be laid to the charge of government in this buſineſs. An exciſe was odious in many parts of the Union, and the Executive ſhould have endeavoured to have conciliated the minds of the people to its execution, and not attempted to enforce it by rigorous means; we hope, this plan will in future be purſued, as ſevere meaſures can but irritate.

We fear that the ſuſpenſion of the Preſqu'iſle eſtabliſhment may alſo have been a means of alienating the minds of our weſtern brethren from the general government, as in that inſtance, with good intentions, however, no doubt, a favourite means of protection for the frontier of this State, hath been ſuſpended in its execution.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, dated 18th inſt.

"On the morning of the 15th inſt. one hundred and fifty perſons aſſembled round the dwelling-houſe of general John Neville, the Exciſe officer of the weſtern diſtrict. On his aſking what they wanted, they anſwered to take him priſoner to Waſhington, and fired ſundry ſhots through the windows, where himſelf and family were. The General returned the fire and wounded ſeveral before they diſperſed. After which the General ſent to the commanding officer here who immediately ſent a ſerjeant and 12 men.

"On the 17th there aſſembled at the ſame houſe from the counties of Waſhington and Allegheny about 7 or 800 men, and after ſome reſiſtance they burnt General Neville's houſe and all his other buildings and fences. Captain M'Farlin, a principal amongſt the inſurgents, and formerly of the Pennſylvania line, was killed and three or four others, and ſeveral wounded."

Another letter from Pittſburgh, ſtates it as a fact which may be depended on. That the Six Nations have taken up the hatchet againſt the United States.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1.

From Canada we have intelligence that a large number inhabitants have aſſociated and addreſſed Lord Dorcheſter, with aſſurances of their determination to ſupport government, It appears that revolution principles are rapidly ſpreading in that province.

A letter from Montreal, dated July 5th, to a gentleman in this city ſays, "For this week paſt they have been carting to Lachine*, all Governor Simcoe's ſtores, the beſt part of which is for his new fort on the Miami. There are 4 very large field pieces, and 2000 ſtand of arms for it. They are recruiting here with a great deal of ſpirit. In 2 weeks they have got upwards of 90 recruits. The bounty is 15 and 20 guineas."

* *The place at which all goods intended for Upper Canada are depoſited.*

It is ſaid to be remarkably healthy in the city of Philadelphia, and that the apprehenſions of a periodical return of the Yellow Fever, which had been indulged by ſome, are happily removed.

Four ſhip loads of powder, it is ſaid, are arrived at Quebec, for the uſe of the *hunters*——a handſome ſupply!

BOSTON, July 29.

Letters from Philadelphia, by the laſt mail, inform, that by a late arrival there from London, official accounts had been received from Mr. Pinkney, our ambaſſador at the court of St. James's, containing aſſurances from Mr. Pitt, that a full indemnity would be given to the United States for the ſpoliations on the American commerce, which the imperious neceſſity of circumſtances had forced them to make.

Veſſels from the Weſt-Indies are ſtopped at the Caſtle, by order of the Governor, until a phyſician has examined whether the crew are free from the Weſt-India fever.—A wiſe neceſſary cauſion.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton (S. C.) dated July 19.

"We have had twenty days rain; the country deluged; all the bridges carried away; the rice at the landing on its way to the city damaged; and no more can for ſome time be brought down."

August 1.

Yeſterday morning about a quarter after four o'clock, this town was alarmed by the cry of Fire! The conflagration began in the rope-walk of Mr. Howe, which in a few minutes ſpread itſelf among the vaſt range of contiguous rope-walks. The adjacent houſes in Green's Lane, in a very ſhort time were inveloped in flames. Its rapidity was aſtoniſhing, catching from building to building with ſuch velocity, that in the ſpace of three hours, upwards of forty-five dwelling-houſes, ſtores and ſhops, beſides large quantities of furniture, a vaſt number of ſtables, &c. fell a ſacrifice to its fury.

The activity of the citizens on this occaſion was uncommonly conſpicuous; every effort was made within the enterprize and exertions of man—but the dryneſs of the buildings, and the violence of the flames, ſo far baffled their endeavours, that it was out of their power to check its progreſs, till it had exhauſted itſelf, under the guidance of Providence, nearly to the water's edge. The wind blew freſh from the W. and S. W. during the melancholy ſcene.

This terrible diſaſter was accidental—and from the known reſpectability and carefulneſs of Mr. Howe, who was himſelf on the ſpot when the fire firſt broke out, it muſt be placed among thoſe misfortunes which it is impoſſible for the moſt careful and cautious to prevent.

By this diſtreſſing event, a number of induſtrious citizens have loſt their whole property—upwards of 100 families turned from their habitations, and nearly a hundred mechanics deprived of their daily employment. The loſs on the moſt moderate calculation muſt be eſtimated at 100,000 pounds.

The diſtreſſes of our fellow citizens call loudly on the exertions of the benevolent. When we reflect how many of our townſmen have fallen a ſacrifice to this calamity; men whoſe induſtry had placed them by their honeſt acquiſition almoſt above the fears of want—when this is the providential fate of ſuch worthy citizens, it needs not the force of perſuaſion, to prompt every friend to the unfortunate to bedew his charity.

The benevolent, in every part of the State, have now an opportunity to exerciſe the diſtreſſed—and we doubt

March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-two, shall be entitled to a Pension, who shall not have complied with the Rules and Regulations herein prescribed; saving however to all Persons, all and singular their Rights founded upon legal Adjudications under the Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the Settlement of the Claims of Widows and Orphans, barred by the Limitations heretofore established, and to regulate the Claims to Invalid Pensions:" But it shall be the Duty of the Secretary at War, in Conjunction with the Attorney-General, to take such Measures as may be necessary to obtain an Adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the Validity of any such Rights claimed under the Act aforesaid, by the Determination of certain Persons styling themselves Commissioners.

Sec. 4. *And be it further Enacted*, That no Claim to a Pension shall be allowed under this Act, which shall not be presented within Two Years from the passing the same.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February Twenty eighth, 1793.

G°: WASHINGTON,

President of the United States.

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When the British first evinced their hostile disposition towards us by depredation on our commerce, a considerable portion of the Federal Legislature, indeed, most probably, a majority, advocated the sequestration of British property here, to form a fund for indemnification.—While this measure was pending, the Executive thought proper to send forward the Chief Justice as Envoy Extraordinary, to ask of the British Court an explanation of their conduct, and demand indemnification for the injury we had sustained. This appointment of course suspended the operations of the Legislature, and in this point of view as well as on other accounts, its propriety was much questioned. The Envoy, however, is gone, and it is well to wait peaceably the issue of his negociations: but, in the mean time, our reliance on the *justice* and *honour* of the British Court should not be so entire as to cause us to slumber in inaction, during the pendency of those negociations, while indeed their motions round us indicate intentions far from peaceable. Already we find ships of war from that nation line our coast; from every quarter we learn, that the Indians are not only excited but assisted in committing depredations on our frontiers; and indeed, that a blow is certainly meditating in that quarter by the British forces and Indians jointly. We had hoped that the defeats sustained by that haughty nation, whose only measure of right is the measure of their power, at the close of 1793, and which occasioned the revocation of the piratical order of the 6th of November, would have caused a happy change of the policy towards us; but their government, jealous of our rising greatness, appears bent at all events, in involving us in the horrors of war. If their system towards us had actually changed, in consequence of the events in December 1793, new instructions would long before this have reached their Agents in Canada; but there, we find a continuance of the hostile and savage conduct. The present situation of affairs ought to be sufficient to open the eyes of Americans towards the policy of that country, and occasion the most active exertions to place the country at least in a complete state of defence.

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Santhonax had fled from Jacmel, in a Danish vessel, and frequent excursions were made by the republicans, into Port-au Prince in the night, and they had carried off considerable plunder.

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The following gentlemen have been appointed, under the war department, agents for the building of the six ships.—Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.—John Langdon, Naval Agent.—Boston Henry Jackson, ditto.—New-York, John Blagge, ditto.—Philadelphia, Gurney and Smith, ditto.—Baltimore, Jeremiah Yellott, ditto.—Norfolk, William Pennock, ditto.

Orders has also been taken concerning the plans and dimensions of the ships, and other necessary matters, in the war department.

JULY 27.

Capt. Meade of the brig Betty, from Martinico, in 16 days, informs, that the attempts of the English on the port which protects the town of Point a Petre, Guadaloupe, have been fruitless; that he saw 150 wounded landed from the Roebuck at Martinique from an expedition against that fort, that the killed were numerous, and finally that the British land forces were now too weak to attempt retaking Guadaloupe, for which fresh troops would be necessary. Numbers of the speculators, who purchased property at the British sales, had joined the British forces to protect or retake it, and many of these had also been killed or wounded. Admiral Jervis was riding at anchor off the port, which he cannot enter until land forces first obtain possession of the fort.—Arnold had, as we on a former occasion communicated, been made prisoner at Guadaloupe, and was actually confined, but found means to escape, and, by means of a raft, made of a few boards, drifted to the fleet.

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Four days before the departure of the passengers, a vessel arrived at Martinique with six hundred wounded, nearly the whole in the back. Two frigates, which they met in coming out of Fort Royal, carried almost as many to St. Pierre.

We in our last communicated the substance of the disagreeable intelligence of a riot near Pittsburgh. The extracts of letters in this number contain all the authentic particulars we have been able to collect.

This intelligence is of the most disagreeable nature, as the disturbance originates in an opposition, apparently determined, to the execution of a law which has received every constitutional sanction, than which no excess is more hostile to liberty and good government. It is to be lamented that freemen should so far lose sight of their duty, as by force of arms thus to infringe on the rights of their fellow citizens, by counteracting the will of a majority; such conduct leads to the dissolution of all government.—If a law is obnoxious to any part of the country, let the citizens there petition for its repeal, expose its defects, or injustice, through the medium of the press; let them change their representation, put into their Legislature men whom they know will be active to procure its repeal. If this is ineffectual, they should rest satisfied, that other parts of the nation do not view the law in the same light; that a majority of their fellow-citizens conceive it necessary or proper, and it becomes their duty to bear its burdens, not however without continuing their remonstrances and legal endeavours to have it removed. They have another remedy: If they conceive the constitution so framed, as to prevent their sentiments from being fairly represented in the public councils, let them endeavour to have it amended. But if every portion of the Republic rises in arms, to prevent the execution of laws obnoxious to them, we revert to a state of anarchy and barbarism, forfeit every advantage of organized society, or kindle a civil war. In this country, we have fortunately no yoke to shake off; we have neither a king's power to fear, nor the oppression of an hereditary aristocracy; we have a government of our own choice, as perfect as it could be framed at the time of its formation, as it was to be suited to a variety of local interests; the defects in that government we have a constitutional mode of reforming: If we have abuses in our administration, those abuses can be removed, for the people have all power in their hands; but this is not the power of the bayonet, or of the sword (this ought to be reserved for external foes); it is the right of regulating their internal concerns by the voice of a majority; this is the standard which in republican governments we must abide by. Some blame, however, may with justice be laid to the charge of government in this business. As excise was odious in many parts of the Union, and the Executive should have endeavoured to have conciliated the minds of the people to its execution, and not attempted to enforce it by rigorous means; we hope, this plan will in future be pursued, as severe measures can but irritate.

We fear that the suspension of the Presqu'isle establishment may also have been a means of alienating the minds of our western brethren from the general government, as in that instance, with good intentions however, no doubt, a favourite means of protection for the frontier of this State, hath been suspended in its execution.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, dated 18th inst.

"On the morning of the 15th inst. one hundred and fifty persons assembled round the dwelling-house of general John Neville, the Excise officer of the western district. On his asking what they wanted, they answered to take him prisoner to Washington, and fired several shots through the windows, where himself and family were. The General returned the fire and wounded two before they dispersed. After which the General sent to the commanding officer here who immediately sent a serjeant and 12 men.

"On the 17th there assembled at the same house from the counties of Washington and Allegheny about 700 or 800 men, and after some resistance they burnt General Neville's house and all his other buildings and fences. Captain M'Farlin, a principal amongst the insurgents, and formerly of the Pennsylvania line, was killed and three or four others, and several wounded."

Another letter from Pittsburgh, states it as a fact which may be depended on. That the Six Nations have taken up the hatchet against the United States.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1.

From Canada we have intelligence that a large number inhabitants have associated and addressed Lord Dorchester, with assurances of their determination to support government. It appears that revolution principles are rapidly spreading in that province.

A letter from Montreal, dated July 5th, to a gentleman in this city says, "For this week past they have been carting to Lachine*, all Governor Simcoe's stores, the best part of which is for his new fort on the Miami. There are 4 very large field pieces, and 2000 stand of arms for it. They are recruiting here with a great deal of spirit. In 2 weeks they have got upwards of 90 recruits. The bounty is 15 and 20 guineas."

* *The place at which all goods intended for Upper Canada are deposited.*

It is said to be remarkably healthy in the city of Philadelphia, and that the apprehensions of a periodical return of the Yellow Fever, which had been indulged by some, are happily removed.

Four ship loads of powder, it is said, are arrived at Quebec, for the use of the *hunters*——a handsome supply!

BOSTON, July 29.

Letters from Philadelphia, by the last mail, inform, that by a late arrival there from London, official accounts had been received from Mr. Pinkney, our ambassador at the court of St. James's, containing assurance from Mr. Pitt, that a full indemnity would be given to the United States for the spoliations on the American commerce, which the imperious necessity of circumstances had forced them to make.

Vessels from the West-Indies are stopped at the Castle, by order of the Governor, until a physician has examined whether the crew are free from the West-India fever.—A wise necessary caution.

Extract of a letter from Charleston (S. C.) dated July 10.

"We have had twenty days rain; the country deluged; all the bridges carried away; the rice at the landing on its way to the city damaged; and no more can for some time be brought down."

August 1.

Yesterday morning about a quarter after four o'clock, this town was alarmed by the cry of Fire! The conflagration began in the rope-walk of Mr. Howe, which in a few minutes spread itself among the vast range of contiguous rope-walks. The adjacent houses in Green's Lane, in a very short time were inveloped in flames. Its rapidity was astonishing, catching from building to building with such velocity, that in the space of three hours, upwards of forty-five dwelling-houses, stores and shops, besides large quantities of furniture, a vast number of stables, &c. fell a sacrifice to its fury.

The activity of the citizens on this occasion was uncommonly conspicuous; every effort was made within the enterprize and exertions of man—but the dryness of the buildings, and the violence of the flames, so far baffled their endeavours, that it was out of their power to check its progress, till it had exhausted itself, under the guidance of Providence, nearly to the water's edge. The wind blew fresh from the W. and S. W. during the melancholy scene.

This terrible disaster was accidental—and from the known respectability and carefulness of Mr. Howe, who was himself on the spot when the fire first broke out, it must be placed among those misfortunes which it is impossible for the most careful and cautious to prevent.

By this distressing event, a number of industrious citizens have lost their whole property—upwards of 100 families turned from their habitations, and nearly a hundred mechanics deprived of their daily employment. The loss on the most moderate calculation must be estimated at 100,000 pounds.

The distresses of our fellow citizens call loudly on the exertions of the benevolent. When we reflect how many of our townsmen have fallen a sacrifice to this calamity; men whose industry had placed them by their honest acquisition almost above the fears of want—when this is the providential fate of such worthy citizens, it needs not the force of persuasion, to prompt every friend to the unfortunate to bestow his charity.

The benevolent, in every part of the State, have now an opportunity to relieve the distressed—and we doubt

not such liberal donations will soon be made, as will revive the hearts of our impoverished brethren, and again place them in a situation to enable them to provide for their families.

The alacrity and assistance of our brethren of Roxbury, Dorchester, Milton, Charlestown, Cambridge, and Watertown, will ever claim the warmest and most affectionate acknowledgements of the citizens of Boston.

The following hasty sketch of the particular houses, &c. destroyed, must suffice for the present—it is not perfect, but is as accurate as we are able to obtain for this day's Chronicle.

Mr. Howe's rope-walk, where the fire began—Mr. Jeffry Richardson's rope-walk, 3 dwelling-houses, and a large brick store—Mr. Emon's rope-walk and dwelling-house—Mr. Codman's rope-walk and store—Mr. M'Neil's rope-walk and dwelling-house—Mr. Davis's rope-walk, and a large brick dwelling-house—Mr. Torry's rope-walk.

Houses in Green's Lane.

Mr. Appleton's large dwelling-house, in which was kept the Loan-Office, barns, &c.—Mr. Lamb's dwelling-house—Mr. M'Lane's dwelling house—Mr. James Thwing's new dwelling house—A small house of Mr. Clement's—Mr. Wheelright's dwelling-house—another dwelling-house adjacent—Mr. Daniel Sargent's dwelling house—Mr. Brewer's dwelling-house, barn, &c.—Capt. Cowell's dwelling house, and adjacent houses—Mr. Hearsey's two small dwelling-houses, with a row of small buildings—besides which, in the other streets, there were several dwelling-houses occupied by Col. Winslow, and others.—Mr. George Blanchard's dwelling-house, barn, tarts, truck, & .—Mr. White's small house and gardens—a large dwelling-house of the widow Gray's, occupied by Mr. James Perkins—Mr. Russell's large store, and a number of stores on the wharf—Mr. Dillaway's dwelling house, and a large quantity of lumber—A number of stores on Tileston's wharf—Cap. Some's store—Solomon Cotton and Son's dwelling house, shop, &c.

Besides the above, a large number of small dwelling-houses, barns, stores, &c. &c. Indeed, almost the whole stock of hemp, cordage, tar, &c. in the rope walks, were entirely consumed.

Fortunately, by the extraordinary exertions of the citizens, the flames were prevented destroying the whole of the stores, &c. on the wharf.

We learn, that Capt. James Seaver, of this State, is appointed to the command of one of the American frigates, ordered to be built by Congress, in the room of Capt. Barney, declined.

NEWPORT, August 5.

It is said, that Capt. Barney, who was appointed to the Command of One of the French Frigates ordered to be built, has declined accepting the Commission; and has sailed for France, with strong Recommendations from the President of the United States and the French Minister, to a Command in the Navy of that Republic.

Gov. Lee, of Virginia, has issued his Proclamation, offering a Reward of 100 Dollars to whomsoever will return to *Peggy Howell, a free* mulatto Woman, of Charlotte County, Virgina, her two Children, *Peter Toney* and *Edmund Booker*, aged 5 Years, who were, it is supposed, kidnapped by some Villains for the Purpose of selling them. The Sheriff's Hue and Cry is also issued for the Apprehension of the Thieves.

Extract of a Letter from a Republican in this Town, to his Friend in New York.

"My Dear Friend,

"Your kind Letter I received Yesterday—am inexpressibly happy in the Renewal of our former Friendship, and it affords me an additional Satisfaction that it should take Place in this happy Country—Where every rising Sun shines upon us, without Money and without Price, as the *free Gift of Heaven*; where the Winds, the Soil, and the Dew, seem to be congenial to the Growth;—where all Things conspire to produce pure Friendship, and sweet Philanthropy;—and where the Floods and the Hills clap their Hands together,—rejoicing that they are delivered from the Tyrants Iron Rod—and where every Grove and Valley re-echoes the same Hallelujah.—May your amiable Wife, and the little Ones, be the peculiar Charge of Divine Providence, be protected from all Perils at Sea, till the Columbian Shores and the Islands shall stretch out their Hands to receive them to their peaceful Bosom.—Your Letter has afforded me much Pleasure; that noble Spirit of Liberty which it breathes; that undaunted Firmness which it discovers, betrays a Soul too noble to wear the galling Yoke of Oppression, and to drag out a miserable Existence in that little despotic Island, from which you have so happily escaped, and which we may now denominate the BASTILE OF EUROPE."

MARRIED.]—At Charleston, South Carolina, RAY GREENE, Esq; of Warwick, Attorney-General of this State, to the amiable Miss MARY FLAGG Daughter of Mr. George Flagg, of that Place, and on Saturday last they arrived here from thence.

—On Thursday last, at the Friends' Meeting-House Mr. SAMUEL MOTT, of New York, to Miss ELIZABETH BARNARD, of this Town.

—At North Kingstown, Mr. EBENEZER CARR, of this Town, to Mrs. DAVIS, Widow of the late Mr. Benjamin Davis.

DIED.]—On the 21st Ult. in an advanced Age, at Plainfield, in the State of Connecticut, ROBERT LIGHTFOOT, Esq; a Native of Great-Britain, many Years, before the Revolution, a Resident in this Town, and Part of the Time Judge of the Admiralty for the District of Rhode-Island.

—At Rhehoboth, on Thursday last, suddenly, in the 64th Year of her Age, Mrs. PATIENCE BRAYTON, an eminent Preacher among Friends.

—At Baltimore, General Otho H. Williams—to whose Services, both in the Cabinet and Field, during the late glorious Revolution, the recording Page of History will do ample Justice.

Nantucket July 31.

Yesterday a small fishing Schooner belonging to Eastham, Capt. Kendricks, was overset near the Roundshoal, the Vessel and the Crew lost.——It is said there were nine Men on board.

☞ "PUBLICOLA," *and* "A CITIZEN," *came too late to be inserted in this Day's Paper.*

Mr. BARBER,

AS the semi-annual election of our Representatives for the Town is near at hand, I shall take the liberty of presenting to my Fellow Citizens, through the medium of your paper, a list of candidates, any six or whom, will, in my opinion, do honor to the choice of the Freemen of this town.

The motives which influence me to this, must appear obvious to every one. More than once, accidental vacancies have been filled by, and even premeditated opposition, have chosen for their tools, persons, whom a sudden nomination, or the whim of the moment, recommended to the votes of the Freemen—Persons, unfit to represent a *free* and *virtuous* people, whether we consider those, whose political actions are hampered by principles inimical to all general policy, and even to civil law itself, or those, whose depravity of mind and criminality of conduct are scarce equalled even by their ignorance and ambition. The short interval in the crimes of these is the effect of timidity, not of a virtuous Resolution.

Let us not, by giving these men the name of our Representatives, acknowledge ourselves the patrons of anarchists, and of those whose only knowledge is of vice.—Let us act ourselves, by voting for

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, and
JOHN L. BOSS,

For the three first Representatives, and by filling the remaining vacancies, with three of the following persons:

OLIVER R. WARNER,
WALTER CHANNING,
SAMUEL VINSON,
EDWARD SIMMONS,
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

LEGION.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Aug. 5.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Romeo, Peterson,	New York
—— Polly, Briggs,	Sagg-Harbour
—— Briton, Borden,	Ditto
—— Fanny, Coggeshall,	New York
—— Hibernia, Warren,	Sagg Harbour
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	New York
Brig Polly, Hicks,	St. Croix
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Romeo, Peterson,	New York
—— Neptune, Arnold,	Ditto
—— Warwick, Greene,	Turks Island
—— Briton, Borden,	Sagg-Harbour

Wanted immediately,

TWO Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, who are Masters of their Business at Mens' Work—to whom Cash and the highest Wages will be given, by

JAMES CHAPPELL.

Newport, August 5, 1794.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PELEG BARKER, late of said Newport, Esq. deceased, represented Insolvent——Hereby call on all Persons, having Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date; it being the Time allowed by said Council for that Purpose.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, } *Commissioners.*
WILLIAM DAVIS, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors.*
Of South Kingstown,

Newport August 4. 1794.

ALL the Creditors of RICHMOND SISSON, of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport, Labourer, an Insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, that they may (if they see Cause) be and appear at the Superior Court of Judicature, to be holden in Newport on the last Monday of August, A. D. 1794, personally or by Attorney, there to ascertain their respective Demands, and nominate Assignees to receive and distribute said Insolvent's Estate, &c.

J. GRELEA, *Clerk.*

ANNE, the Wife of me the Subscriber, hath voluntarily and of her own Accord absconded, and left my Bed and Board, and refuses to return: This is, therefore, to forewarn all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debt of her contracting from this Date.

ROBERT R. HAZARD.

South Kingstown, August 1, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,	Brimstone,
Brandy,	German Steel,
Geneva,	Bar-Iron,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,	Nail Rods,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER	Several Kinds of Iron Gabooses and Stoves,
Molasses,	Window-Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,	ROCK SALT,
Best Hyson and Bohea Tea,	Rice,
Coffee,	Flour,
Chocolate,	Turpentine,
Pepper,	Anchors—of all Sizes,
Pimento and Nutmegs,	20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Fresh Raisins,	Cod Hooks and Lines,
Honey, in Demi-johns,	Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Copperas,	Glass Ditto,
Allum,	Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Redwood,	Sealing Wax,
Logwood,	A Quantity of PIECE-GOODS.
Fustick,	
INDIGO—First Quality,	

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and HINGLES, very suitable for Shipping.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the House formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke," next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lumps; viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spanish Brown, Best and common yellow Ochre,	Best Prussian Blue, India & Venitian Reds, Vermilion,
Spruce Yellow,	Patent Yellow,
Spanish White,	Umber, &c.
Verdegrease,	

A L S O,

Linseed Oil, boiled and unboiled,	White Vitriol,
Lamp Oil,	Chair Varnish,
Spirits of Turpentine,	Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Assortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Sash Tools, &c.—Tar-Brushes, Tallow Ditto, House, Hearth, scrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A small Assortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By sending the Dimensions of any House, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furnished with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpose.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Mistick TILE, by the Dozen.

Newport, July 15, 1794.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

MOORE's Journal in France, 2 Vols. *Memoirs of Maria Antoinette, late Queen of France; Barlow's Advice to the Privileged Orders, 1st and 2d Parts; The Political Fugitive, by Mr. Butler; Robespierre's Speech in the National Convention of France; The Trial of Thomas Muir, Esq; for Sedition; Barlows' Letter to the National Convention of France—to which is added, The Conspiracy of Kings, A POEM; The Red-Book, being a List of the private Pensions paid from the Treasury of France; A Discourse on the Rise and Fall of PAPACY—wherein the Revolution in France, and the abject State of the French King, is distinctly pointed out.—By Robert Fleming, V. D. M.*

Also a new Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

He has likewise for SALE,

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY—and STONINGTON LOTTERY.

Newport, July 15, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two-Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 21, 1794.

not ſuch liberal donations will ſoon be made, as will revive the hearts of our impoveriſhed brethren, and again place them in a ſituation to enable them to provide for their families.

The alacrity and aſſiſtance of our brethren of Roxbury, Dorcheſter, Milton, Charleſtown, Cambridge, and Watertown, will ever claim the warmeſt and moſt affectionate acknowledgements of the citizens of Boſton.

The following haſty ſketch of the particular houſes, &c. deſtroyed, muſt ſuffice for the preſent—it is not perfect, but is as accurate as we are able to obtain for this day's Chronicle.

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Houſes in Green's Lane.

Mr. Appleton's large dwelling-houſe, in which was kept the Loan-Office, barns, &c.—Mr. Lamb's dwelling-houſe—Mr. M'Lane's dwelling houſe—Mr. James Thwing's new dwelling houſe—A ſmall houſe of Mr. Clement's—Mr. Wheelright's dwelling-houſe—another dwelling-houſe adjacent—Mr. Daniel Sargent's dwelling houſe—Mr. Brewer's dwelling-houſe, barn, &c.—Capt. Cowell's dwelling houſe, and adjacent houſes—Mr. Hearſey's two ſmall dwelling-houſes, with a row of ſmall buildings—beſides which, in the other ſtreets, there were ſeveral dwelling-houſes occupied by Col. Winſlow, and others.—Mr. George Blanchard's dwelling-houſe, barn, carts, truck, &c.—Mr. White's ſmall houſe and gardens—a large dwelling-houſe of the widow Gray's, occupied by Mr. James Perkins—Mr. Ruſſell's large ſtore, and a number of ſtores on the wharf—Mr. Dillaway's dwelling houſe, and a large quantity of lumber—A number of ſtores on Tileſton's wharf—Cap. Some's ſtore—Solomon Cotton and Son's dwelling houſe, ſhops &c.

Beſides the above, a large number of ſmall dwelling-houſes, barns, ſtores, &c. &c. Indeed, almoſt the whole ſtock of hemp, cordage, tar, &c. in the rope walks, were entirely conſumed.

Fortunately, by the extraordinary exertions of the citizens, the flames were prevented deſtroying the whole of the ſtores, &c. on the wharf.

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It is ſaid, that Capt. Barney, who was appointed to the Command of One of the French Frigates ordered to be built, has declined accepting the Commiſſion; and has ſailed for France, with ſtrong Recommendations from the Preſident of the United States and the French Miniſter, to a Command in the Navy of that Republic.

Gov. Lee, of Virginia, has iſſued his Proclamation, offering a Reward of 100 Dollars to whomſoever will return to *Peggy Howell*, a *free* mulatto Woman, of Charlotte County, Virgina, her two Children, *Peter Toney* and *Edmund Booker*, aged 5 Years, who were, it is ſuppoſed, kidnapped by ſome Villains for the Purpoſe of ſelling them. The Sheriff's Hue and Cry is alſo iſſued for the Apprehenſion of the Thieves.

Extract of a Letter from a Republican in this Town, to his Friend in New York.

"My Dear Friend,

"Your kind Letter I received Yeſterday—am inexpreſſibly happy in the Renewal of our former Friendſhip, and it affords me an additional Satisfaction that it ſhould take Place in this happy Country—Where every riſing Sun ſhines upon us, without Money and without Price, as the *free Gift of Heaven*; where the Winds, the Soil, and the Dew, ſeem to be congenial to the Growth;—where all Things conſpire to produce pure Friendſhip, and ſweet Philanthropy;—and where the Floods and the Hills clap their Hands together,—rejoicing that they are delivered from the Tyrants Iron Rod—and where every Grove and Valley re-echoes the ſame Hallelujah.—May your amiable Wife, and the little Ones, be the peculiar Charge of Divine Providence, be protected from all Perils at Sea, till the Columbian Shores and the Iſlands ſhall ſtretch out their Hands to receive them to their peaceful Boſom.—Your Letter has afforded me much Pleaſure; that noble Spirit of Liberty which it breathes; that undaunted Firmneſs which it diſcovers, betrays a Soul too noble to wear the galling Yoke of Oppreſſion, and to drag out a miſerable Exiſtence in that little deſpotic Iſland, from which you have ſo happily eſcaped, and which we may now denominate the BASTILE OF EUROPE."

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—On Thurſday laſt, at the Friends' Meeting-Houſe Mr. SAMUEL MOTT, of New York, to Miſs ELIZABETH BARNARD, of this Town.

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Nantucket July 31.

Yeſterday a ſmall fiſhing Schooner belonging to Eaſtham, Capt. Kendricks, was overſet near the Roundſhoal, the Veſſel and the Crew loſt——It is ſaid there were nine Men on board.

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Mr. BARBER,

As the ſemi-annual election of our Repreſentatives for the Town is near at hand, I ſhall take the liberty of preſenting to my Fellow-Citizens, through the medium of your paper, a liſt of candidates, any ſix of whom, will, in my opinion, do honor to the choice of the Freemen of this town.

The motives which influence me to this, muſt appear obvious to every one. More than once, accidental vacancies have been filled by, and even premeditated oppoſition, have choſen for their tools, perſons, whom a ſudden nomination, or the whim of the moment, recommended to the votes of the Freemen—Perſons, unfit to repreſent a *free* and *virtuous* people, whether we conſider thoſe, whoſe political actions are hampered by principles inimical to all general policy, and even to civil law itſelf, or thoſe, whoſe depravity of mind and criminality of conduct are ſcarce equalled even by their ignorance and ambition. The ſhort interval in the crimes of theſe is the effect of timidity, not of a virtuous Reſolution.

Let us not, by giving theſe men the name of our Repreſentatives, acknowledge ourſelves the patrons of anarchiſts, and of thoſe whoſe only knowledge is of vice.—Let us act ourſelves, by voting for

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, and
JOHN L. BOSS,

For the three firſt Repreſentatives, and by filling the remaining vacancies, with three of the following perſons:

OLIVER R. WARNER,
WALTER CHANNING,
SAMUEL VINSON,
EDWARD SIMMONS,
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

LEGION.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Aug. 5.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Romeo, Peterſon,	New York
—— Polly, Briggs,	Sagg-Harbour
—— Briton, Borden,	Ditto
—— Fanny, Coggeſhall,	New York
—— Hibernia, Warren,	Sagg Harbour
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	New-York
Brig Polly, Hicks,	St. Croix
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Romeo, Peterſon,	New York
—— Neptune, Arnold,	Ditto
—— Warwick, Greene,	Turks Iſland
—— Briton, Borden,	Sagg-Harbour

Wanted immediately,

TWO Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, who are Maſters of their Buſineſs at Mens' Work—to whom Caſh and the higheſt Wages will be given, by

JAMES CHAPPELL.

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1794.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of PELEG BARKER, late of ſaid Newport, Eſq. deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent——Hereby call on all Perſons, having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date; it being the Time allowed by ſaid Council for that Purpoſe.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, } *Commiſ-*
WILLIAM DAVIS, } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors.*
Of South Kingſtown,

Newport Auguſt 4. 1794.

ALL the Creditors of RICHMOND SISSON, of Portſmouth, in the County of Newport, Labourer, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, that they may (if they ſee Cauſe) be and appear at the Superior Court of Judicature, to be holden in Newport on the laſt Monday of Auguſt, A. D. 1794, perſonally or by Attorney, there to aſcertain their reſpective Demands, and nominate Aſſignees to receive and diſtribute ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, &c.

J. GRELEA, *Clerk.*

ANNE, the Wife of me the Subſcriber, hath voluntarily and of her own Accord abſconded, and left my Bed and Board, and refuſes to return: This is, therefore, to forewarn all Perſons from truſting her on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debt of her contracting from this Date.

ROBERT R. HAZARD.

South Kingſtown, Auguſt 1, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molaſſes,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Beſt Hyſon and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Freſh Raiſins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick,
INDIGO—Firſt Quality,
Brimſtone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Gabooſes and Stoves,
Window-Glaſs,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Glaſs Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE-GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very ſuitable for Shipping.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from oppoſite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the Houſe formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lumps, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spaniſh Brown, Beſt and common yellow Ochre, Spruce Yellow, Spaniſh White, Verdegreaſe,
Beſt Pruſſian Blue, India & Venitian Red, Vermilion, Patent Yellow, Umber, &c.

ALSO,

Linſeed Oil, boiled and unboiled, Lamp Oil, Spirits of Turpentine,
White Vitriol, Chair Varniſh, Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Aſſortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Saſh Tools, &c.—Tar-Bruſhes, Tallow Ditto, Houſe, Hearth, ſcrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A ſmall Aſſortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By ſending the Dimenſions of any Houſe, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furniſhed with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpoſe.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen.

Newport, July 15. 1794.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIPBREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

MOORE's Journal in France, 2 Vols. Memoirs of Maria Antoinette, late Queen of France; Barlow's Advice to the Privileged Orders, 1ſt and 2d Parts; The Political Fugitive, by Mr. Butler; Robeſpierre's Speech in the National Convention of France; The Trial of Thomas Muir, Eſq; for Sedition; Barlows' Letter to the National Convention of France—to which is added, The Conſpiracy of Kings, A POEM; The Red-Book, being a Liſt of the private Penſions paid from the Treaſury of France; A Diſcourſe on the Riſe and Fall of PAPACY—wherein the Revolution in France, and the abject State of the French King, is diſtinctly pointed out.—By *Robert Fleming*, V. D. M.

Alſo a new Aſſortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

He has likewiſe for SALE,

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY—and STONINGTON LOTTERY.

Newport, July 15. 1794.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames-Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made eaſy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

From the VIRGINIA HERALD, &c.

THE BLESSINGS OF NATIONAL PEACE.

OH, PEACE! Thou ſource and ſoul of ſocial life,
Beneath whoſe calm inſpiring influence
Science his views enlarges, art refines,
And ſwelling commerce opens all her ports.—
Bleſs'd be the man who gives us thee!
Who bids the trumpet huſh his horrid clang,
Which blows the giddy nations into rage.
Who ſheathes the murderous blade; the deadly gun
Into the well pil'd armoury returns;
And every vigour from the work of death,
To grateful induſtry converting, makes
The country flouriſh, and the city ſmile!
Unviolated, him the virgin ſings:
And him the ſmiling mother to her train.
Of him the ſhepherd, in the peaceful dale,
Chaunts; and of him the huſbandman,
The treaſures of his labour tore, as at the plough
Or team he toils: With him the ſailor ſooths,
Beneath the trembling moon, the midnight wave;
And the full city, warm, from ſtreet to ſtreet,
And ſhop to ſhop, reſponſive, rings of him.
Nor joys one land alone; his praiſe extends
Far as the breeze can bear the gifts of peace;
Till all the happy nations catch the ſong,
And then, with us, applaud their WASHINGTON.

P. P.

An EXTRACT.

"Our pleaſure in beholding this glorious proſpect opening upon mankind (a revolution which ſhall conform the government of the world, to the intereſt and WELFARE OF THE HUMAN RACE) is greatly heightened by the conſideration, that the SABLE TRIBES of Africa will participate of the common bleſſing. That ſpirit of inquiry, and that liberality of ſentiment which are prompting mankind to a general ſtruggle for liberty and happineſs, will comprehend for their object, every nation on the globe; Within a few years paſt, no ſubject has more warmly engaged the attention of the literary world than AFRICAN SLAVERY.—and the writings of the divine, the philoſopher, the poet and moraliſt concur in reprobating the practice in terms of equal ſeverity. The rapid and extenſive diffuſion of theſe generous ſentiments, will in a ſhort time produce the total extirpation of a SLAVERY which has exhibited the moſt COMPLICATED SYSTEM of BASENESS and CRUELTY, that ever inſulted the dignity of human nature. Let us combine our exertions in accelerating the accompliſhment of this happy event, while our hearts are elevated at the pleaſing ſcene, let us addreſs the FATHER of Mercies with this humble ſupplication—That ALL people may be reſtored to the ſafe and peaceable enjoyment of their natural rights and privileges—that DOMESTIC and NATIONAL ſlavery may be aboliſhed through the world, and that CIVIL GOVERNMENT may be every where eſtabliſhed upon the broad and permanent baſis of political liberty and the general good—and flouriſh till time ſhall be no more."

WEAVERS' WANTED.

FIVE or Six ſteady Men, who are acquainted with the Weaving Buſineſs, and can be well recommended, may find conſtant Employ and good Wages, in the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.—Apply to CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Who has for Sale,
Two excellent imported FLAX-HATCHELS.
Newport, July 28, 1794.

To be LET, by the Subſcriber,

A DWELLING HOUSE and Twelve Acres of excellent LAND, with a good Tan Yard, Bark and Beam Houſe, and a Currier's Shop, conveniently ſituated in South Kingſtown, at the Foot of Tower Hill, all in excellent Order; being near to Water Carriage, and Fiſhing and Fowling.—Poſſeſſion given the Firſt of September. If the Land ſhould be more than is needed, the Perſon may have only a Garden Spot.

ROWLAND BROWN.
South Kingſtown, June 25, 1794.

TO BE LET,

A Commodious neat DWELLING HOUSE, pleaſantly ſituated near to Mr. Tilley's Rope-Walk, and directly oppoſite to Mrs. Whitfield's.—For Terms, apply to HIAM LEVY, who now lives at Mr. *Charles Iriſh*'s.
Newport, July 28, 1794.

THE Subſcribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of WILLIAM BABCOCK, Mariner, of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent:—Notice is hereby given, to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to either of us, in the Town aforeſaid, within Six Months from the Date hereof; being the Time allowed by ſaid Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate.

ROBERT TAYLOR,
EDWARD THURSTON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate aforeſaid, are requeſted to make Payment, to

SARAH BABCOCK, *Adminiſt.*
Newport, July 15, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SIMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

At a Town Meeting held at Newport, July 22, 1794.

"VOTED, That all Perſons holding Orders, drawn in their Favour upon this Town, be adverti[ſed] by the Town-Treaſurer to report the ſame to him within Thirty Days from this Meeting, that the Town may be enabled to make ſuch Proviſion for the Payment thereof, as they may judge expedient; and that no Orders be included in any Tax that may be made, unleſs reported as above."

This is therefore to notify all Perſons included in ſaid Vote, that they exhibit to the Subſcriber, within the Time limited by ſaid Vote, the Orders they are in Poſſeſſion of, drawn on the Treaſurer of ſaid Town of Newport, or they will be excluded from any Part of the Rate that may be made, for the Diſcharge of thoſe Orders.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Town Treaſurer.*

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has of late been too frequent a Practice (eſpecially on Saturdays and Sundays) for idle and vicious Perſons to climb over the Walls, and enter the Orchards and Gardens of the Subſcribers, commiting Acts very injurious to the Proprietors.—This is therefore to forewarn and prohibit all Perſons whomſoever, from entering into their Incloſures, as they may depend upon being dealt with as the Law in ſuch Caſes has provided and directs.—And it is hoped, that Parents or Guardians will not be offended, if, when their Children are detected in treſpaſſing upon the Premiſes, they are treated as the Nature of the Offence requires.

DAVID OLIPHANT,
ELISHA COGGESHALL.
Newport, May 14, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers;—who once more requeſt all Perſons, having Accounts open with ſaid HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to his Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subſcribers, Executors of his laſt will and Teſtament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.
Newport, March 24, 1794.

ATTENTION.

THE Corps of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS are now recruiting in the State of Rhode-Iſland——Men who are 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, from 18 to 35 Years of Age, of a Robuſt Conſtitution, of Good Character, and who are willing to Enliſt for Three Years, agreeably to the Act of Congreſs of the 9th of May, 1794, for Organizing the ſaid Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers, will receive EIGHT DOLLARS Bounty, handſome and ſufficient Cloathing, One Ration per Day, and Three Dollars, Specie, per Month, Wages.——If Wounded, in the Service of their Country, they will obtain a Penſion for Life.

Two Wheelwrights, Four Carpenters, and Four Blackſmiths, are wanted to each Company, whoſe Pay will be Eight Dollars per Month, beſides Rations and Cloathing.

Thoſe Perſons, who wiſh to ſerve their Country, have now an Opportunity, by applying to the Rendezvous in Newport.

W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain of (the Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers.*
Newport, July 14, 1794.

To be Sold by
JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

SUNDRY Houſes and Lots of Land, in different Parts of the Town; where Perſons can be ſuited, from 100 to 2000 Dollars.—And ſundry FARMS, from 10 to 150 Acres, on this Iſland.—He has a HOUSE to Let on Leaſe, in the central Part of this Town, fit for a Boarding-Houſe, containing 12 Rooms, and ſome Furniture to them.—1000 lbs. of Sheep's Wool, in Fleece—and £1000 in Rhode-Iſland State Notes.—INDIGO, by the large or ſmall Quantity.——Alſo ſundry other Articles.

He wants to purchaſe ſome good FEATHER-BEDS.
Newport, July 21, 1794.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, Yeoman, do hereby publiſh and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name, againſt THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Waſhington, April Term, A. D. 1778, was proſecuted againſt him unjuſtly, maliciouſly, and without Foundation, at the Inſtance of certain evil minded Perſons, with Intent to injure the ſaid Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:——In Conſideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and ſatisfy the ſaid Thomas, for the Coſt and Charges he has been at, on Account of ſaid Proſecution;—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Requeſt.

In Witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Preſence of JOHN FAXON.

Mails of the United States.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, on the following Poſt-Roads, will be received at the General Poſt-Office, until the laſt Day of Auguſt next incluſively.

In RHODE-ISLAND.

1. From Newport, by Briſtol and Warren to Providence.

The Mail to leave Newport every Thurſday at 7 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence by Five in the Evening:—Leave Providence on Friday Morning at 7 o'Clock, and arrive at Newport by Five in the Evening.

2. From Newport by Eaſt Greenwich to Providence.

The Mail to leave Newport every Tueſday at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence by Six in the Evening:—Leave Providence on Wedneſday at Six o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Newport in the Evening by Six.

In RHODE-ISLAND and the States adjacent.

3. From Newport, by Weſterly and Stonington Point, to New London.

The Mail to leave Newport every Tueſday, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at New London on Wedneſday, by One in the Afternoon:—Leave New-London on Thurſday, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, and return to Newport on Friday by One in the Afternoon.

4. From Boſton, by Providence, Norwich, New-London, Saybrook and Guildford, to New Haven.

The Mail to leave Boſton every Saturday, Tueſday and Thurſday, at 5 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence the ſame Days, by 5 in the Afternoon—at New-London on Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, by 6 in the Evening—and at New-Haven on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, by 6 in the Evening. *Returning*, to leave New Haven every Wedneſday, Friday and Monday, at 5 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at New-London the ſame Days, by 6 in the Evening—at Providence on Thurſday, Saturday and Tueſday, by 6 in the Evening—and at Boſton on Friday, Monday and Wedneſday, by 5 in the Evening.

5. From New-Bedford to Newport.

The Mail to leave New-Bedford every Friday, at 7 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Newport by 5 in the Evening. *Returning*, to leave Newport every Saturday, at 7 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at New-Bedford by 5 in the Evening.

6. From Taunton, by Dighton and Somerſet, to Warren.

The Mail to leave Taunton every Thurſday, at 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Warren by 10:—Leave Warren at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and return to Taunton by 6.

7. From Taunton to Providence.

The Mail to leave Taunton every Friday at 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence by 10:—Leave Providence the ſame Day at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and return to Taunton by 6 in the Evening.

Note 1. If the general Arrangement of the public Mails ſhould require any Alteration of the Times of Arrival and Departure before mentioned, it is to be made accordingly, either before the Execution, or at any Time during the Continuance of the Contracts; and if ſuch Alteration ſhould neceſſarily increaſe the Expence of carrying any Mail, a reaſonable Allowance will be made to the Contractor.

2. A convenient Time, which in ſome Caſes may be ten Minutes, and never exceed Half an Hour, for opening and cloſing a Mail, is to be allowed at each Poſt-Office, at which the Time of Arrival and Departure is not herein ſpecified.

3. For every Hour's Delay (unavoidable Accident excepted) in arriving after the Times preſcribed in any Contract, the Contractor is to forfeit One Dollar; and if the Delay continue until the Hour of Departure of any other depending Mail, whereby the Mails deſtined for ſuch depending Mail loſe a Trip, an additional Forfeiture of Ten Dollars ſhall be incurred.

4. News Papers as well as Letters are to be ſent in the Mails; and if any Contractor would decline to carry News Papers, other than thoſe in his Mail, he muſt ſtate in his Propoſals the reſpective Sums for which he will carry it, *with* and *without* the Emoluments which may ariſe from ſuch ſeparate Carriage of News-Papers.

5. The Contracts for all the Mails herein mentioned, to be in Operation the firſt Week in October next, and to continue in Force until the firſt Day of January 1799, excepting the Contract No. 4, which is to continue in Force until the firſt Day of October, 1796.

6. Although the preciſe Times of Arrival and Departure are generally fixed in this Advertiſement, yet in ſome Caſes they may be altered to ſuit the Convenience of the Contractors. Perſons offering Propoſals, and deſiring ſuch Alterations, will ſtate them, and the Difference they will make in the Terms of their Contracts. But when either the Contracts ſhall have fixed the Times of Arrival and Departure, or Experience ſhall have proved thoſe moſt convenient, thoſe Times are afterwards to be regularly attended to, unleſs changed agreeably to the Proviſion in the firſt Note.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Poſt-Maſter-General.*
General Poſt Office,
Philadelphia, July 7, 1794.

BENONI PECKHAM

Near the State-Houſe, informs his Cuſtomers and others,

THAT he has furniſhed himſelf with a new Supply of HAIR, of the firſt Quality, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Cauls, modes, Cuſhions and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.—Alſo Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt, and hopes, by ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, July 14 1794

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Deacon BENJAMIN PABODIE, late of Newport, Shop-Joiner, deceaſed, are requeſted to make Payment; and thoſe who have Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement.

ABIGAIL PABODIE, *Adminiſt.*
Newport, July 14, 1794.

From the VIRGINIA HERALD, &c.

THE BLESSINGS OF NATIONAL PEACE.

OH, PEACE! Thou ſource and ſoul of ſocial life,
Beneath whoſe calm inſpiring influence
Science his views enlarges, art refines,
And ſwelling commerce opens all her ports.—
Bleſs'd be the man who gives us thee!
Who bids the trumpet huſh his horrid clang,
Which blows the giddy nations into rage.
Who ſheathes the murderous blade; the deadly gun
Into the well pil'd armoury returns;
And every vigour from the work of death,
To grateful induſtry converting, makes
The country flouriſh, and the city ſmile!
Unviolated, him the virgin ſings:
And him the ſmiling mother to her train.
Of him the ſhepherd, in the peaceful dale,
Chaunts; and of him the huſbandman,
The treaſures of his labour ſure, as at the plough
Or team he toils: With him the ſailor ſooths,
Beneath the trembling moon, the midnight wave;
And the full city, warm, from ſtreet to ſtreet,
And ſhop to ſhop, reſponſive, rings of him.
Nor joys one land alone; his praiſe extends
Far as the breeze can bear the gifts of peace;
Till all the happy nations catch the ſong,
And then, with us, applaud their WASHINGTON.

P. P.

An EXTRACT.

"Our pleaſure in beholding this glorious proſpect opening upon mankind (a revolution which ſhall conform the government of the world, to the intereſt and WELFARE OF THE HUMAN RACE) is greatly heightened by the conſideration, that the SABLE TRIBES of Africa will participate of the common bleſſing. That ſpirit of inquiry, and that liberality of ſentiment which are prompting mankind to a general ſtruggle for liberty and happineſs, will comprehend for their object, every nation on the globe; Within a few years paſt, no ſubject has more warmly engaged the attention of the literary world than AFRICAN SLAVERY.—and the writings of the divine, the philoſopher, the poet and moraliſt concur in reprobating the practice in terms of equal ſeverity. The rapid and extenſive diffuſion of theſe generous ſentiments, will in a ſhort time produce the total extirpation of a SLAVERY which has exhibited the moſt COMPLICATED SYSTEM of BASENESS and CRUELTY, that ever inſulted the dignity of human nature. Let us combine our exertions in accelerating the accompliſhment of this happy event, while our hearts are elevated at the pleaſing ſcene, let us addreſs the FATHER of Mercies with this humble ſupplication—That ALL people may be reſtored to the ſafe and peaceable enjoyment of their natural rights and privileges—that DOMESTIC and NATIONAL ſlavery may be aboliſhed through the world, and that CIVIL GOVERNMENT may be every where eſtabliſhed upon the broad and permanent baſis of political liberty and the general good—and flouriſh till time ſhall be no more."

WEAVERS' WANTED.

FIVE or Six ſteady Men, who are acquainted with the Weaving Buſineſs, and can be well recommended, may find conſtant Employ and good Wages, in the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.—Apply to CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Who has for Sale,
Two excellent imported FLAX-HATCHELS.
Newport, July 28, 1794.

To be LET, by the Subſcriber,

A DWELLING-HOUSE and Twelve Acres of excellent LAND, with a good Tan-Yard, Bark and Beam Houſe, and a Currier's Shop, conveniently ſituated in South-Kingſtown, at the Foot of Tower-Hill, all in excellent Order; being near to Water Carriage, and Fiſhing and Fowling.—Poſſeſſion given the Firſt of September. If the Land ſhould be more than is needed, the Perſon may have only a Garden Spot.

ROWLAND BROWN.
South-Kingſtown, June 25, 1794.

TO BE LET,

A Commodious neat DWELLING-HOUSE, pleaſantly ſituated near to Mr. Tilley's Rope-Walk, and directly oppoſite to Mrs. Whitfield's.—For Terms, apply to HIAM LEVY, who now lives at Mr. *Charles Iriſh*'s.
Newport, July 28, 1794.

THE Subſcribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of WILLIAM BABCOCK, Mariner, of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent:—Notice is hereby given, to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to either of us, in the Town aforeſaid, within Six Months from the Date hereof; being the Time allowed by ſaid Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate.

ROBERT TAYLOR,
EDWARD THURSTON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate aforeſaid, are requeſted to make Payment, to

SARAH BABCOCK, *Adminiſt.*
Newport, July 15, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

At a Town Meeting held at Newport, July 22, 1794,

"VOTED, That all Perſons holding Orders, drawn in their Favour upon this Town, be advertiſed by the Town-Treaſurer to report the ſame to him within Thirty Days from this Meeting, that the Town may be enabled to make ſuch Proviſion for the Payment thereof, as they may judge expedient; and that no Orders be included in any Tax that may be made, unleſs reported as above."

This is therefore to notify all Perſons included in ſaid Vote, that they exhibit to the Subſcriber, within the Time limited by ſaid Vote, the Orders they are in Poſſeſſion of, drawn on the Treaſurer of ſaid Town of Newport, or they will be excluded from any Part of the Rate that may be made, for the Diſcharge of thoſe Orders.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Town Treaſurer.*

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has of late been too frequent a Practice (eſpecially on Saturdays and Sundays) for idle and vicious Perſons to climb over the Walls, and enter the Orchards and Gardens of the Subſcribers, commiting Acts very injurious to the Proprietors.—This is therefore to forewarn and prohibit all Perſons whomſoever, from entering into their Incloſures, as they may depend upon being dealt with as the Law in ſuch Caſes has provided and directs.—And it is hoped, that Parents or Guardians will not be offended, if, when their Children are detected in treſpaſſing upon the Premiſes, they are treated as the Nature of the Offence requires.

DAVID OLIPHANT,
ELISHA COGGESHALL.
Newport, May 14, 1794.

For *SALE*,

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers;—who once more requeſt all Perſons, having Accounts open with ſaid HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to his Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subſcribers, Executors of his laſt will and Teſtament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.
Newport, March 24, 1794.

ATTENTION.

THE Corps of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS are now recruiting in the State of Rhode-Iſland.—Men who are 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, from 18 to 35 Years of Age, of a Robuſt Conſtitution, of Good Character, and who are willing to Enliſt for Three Years, agreeably to the Act of Congreſs of the 9th of May, 1794, for Organizing the ſaid Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers, will receive EIGHT DOLLARS Bounty, handſome and ſufficient Cloathing, One Ration per Day, and Three Dollars, Specie, per Month, Wages.—If Wounded, in the Service of their Country, they will obtain a Penſion for Life.

Two Wheelwrights, Four Carpenters, and Four Blackſmiths, are wanted to each Company, whoſe Pay will be Eight Dollars per Month, beſides Rations and Cloathing.

Thoſe Perſons, who wiſh to ſerve their Country, have now an Opportunity, by applying to the Rendezvous in Newport.

W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain of the Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers.*
Newport, July 14, 1794.

To be Sold by
JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

SUNDRY Houſes and Lots of Land, in different Parts of the Town; where Perſons can be ſuited, from 100 to 2000 Dollars.—And ſundry FARMS, from 10 to 150 Acres, on this Iſland.—He has a HOUSE to Let on Leaſe, in the central Part of this Town, fit for a Boarding-Houſe, containing 12 Rooms, and ſome Furniture to them.—1000 lbs. of Sheep's Wool, in Fleece—and £1000 in Rhode-Iſland State Notes.—INDIGO, by the large or ſmall Quantity.—Alſo ſundry other Articles.

He wants to purchaſe ſome good FEATHER-BEDS.
Newport, July 21, 1794.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, Yeoman, do hereby publiſh and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name, againſt THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Waſhington, April Term, A. D. 1778, was proſecuted againſt him unjuſtly, maliciouſly, and without Foundation, at the Inſtance of certain evil minded Perſons, with Intent to injure the ſaid Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:——In Conſideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and ſatisfy the ſaid Thomas, for the Coſt and Charges he has been at, on Account of ſaid Proſecution;—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Requeſt.

In Witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON.
In Preſence of JOHN FAXON.

Mails of the United States.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, on the following Poſt-Roads, will be received at the General Poſt-Office, until the laſt Day of Auguſt next incluſively.

In RHODE-ISLAND.

1. From Newport, by Briſtol and Warren to Providence.

The Mail to leave Newport every Thurſday at 7 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence by Five in the Evening:—Leave Providence on Friday Morning at 7 o'Clock, and arrive at Newport by Five in the Evening.

2. From Newport by Eaſt Greenwich to Providence,

The Mail to leave Newport every Tueſday at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence by Six in the Evening:—Leave Providence on Wedneſday at Six o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Newport in the Evening by Six.

In RHODE-ISLAND and the States adjacent.

3. From Newport, by Weſterly and Stonington-Point, to New London.

The Mail to leave Newport every Tueſday, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at New London on Wedneſday, by One in the Afternoon:—Leave New-London on Thurſday, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, and return to Newport on Friday by One in the Afternoon.

4. From Boſton, by Providence, Norwich, New-London, Saybrook and Guildford, to New Haven.

The Mail to leave Boſton every Saturday, Tueſday and Thurſday, at 5 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence the ſame Days, by 5 in the Afternoon—at New-London on Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, by 6 in the Evening—and at New-Haven on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, by 6 in the Evening. *Returning*, to leave New Haven every Wedneſday, Friday and Monday, at 5 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at New-London the ſame Days, by 6 in the Evening—at Providence on Thurſday, Saturday and Tueſday, by 6 in the Evening—and at Boſton on Friday, Monday and Wedneſday, by 5 in the Evening.

5. From New-Bedford to Newport.

The Mail to leave New-Bedford every Friday, at 7 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Newport by 5 in the Evening. *Returning*, to leave Newport every Saturday, at 7 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at New-Bedford by 5 in the Evening.

6. From Taunton, by Dighton and Somerſet, to Warren.

The Mail to leave Taunton every Thurſday, at 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Warren by 10.—Leave Warren at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and return to Taunton by 6.

7. From Taunton to Providence.

The Mail to leave Taunton every Friday at 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence by 10.—Leave Providence the ſame Day at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and return to Taunton by 6 in the Evening.

Note 1. If the general Arrangement of the public Mails ſhould require any Alteration of the Times of Arrival and Departure before mentioned, it is to be made accordingly, either before the Execution, or at any Time during the Continuance of the Contracts; and if ſuch Alteration ſhould neceſſarily increaſe the Expence of carrying any Mail, a reaſonable Allowance will be made to the Contractor.

2. A convenient Time, which in ſome Caſes may be ten Minutes, and never exceed Half an Hour, for opening and cloſing a Mail, is to be allowed at each Poſt-Office, at which the Time of Arrival and Departure is not herein ſpecified.

3. For every Hour's Delay (unavoidable Accidents excepted) in arriving after the Times preſcribed in any Contract, the Contractor is to forfeit One Dollar; and if the Delay continue until the Hour of Departure of any other depending Mail, whereby the Mails deſtined for ſuch depending Mail loſe a Trip, an additional Forfeiture of Ten Dollars ſhall be incurred.

4. News-Papers as well as Letters are to be ſent in the Mails; and if any Contractor would deſire to carry News Papers, other than thoſe in his Mail, he muſt ſtate in his Propoſals the reſpective Sums for which he will carry it, *with* and *without* the Emoluments which may ariſe from ſuch ſeparate Carriage of News-Papers.

5. The Contracts for all the Mails herein mentioned, to be in Operation the firſt Week in October next, and to continue in Force until the firſt Day of January 1799, excepting the Contract No. 4, which is to continue in Force until the firſt Day of October, 1796.

6. Although the preciſe Times of Arrival and Departure are generally fixed in this Advertiſement, yet in ſome Caſes they may be altered to ſuit the Convenience of the Contractors. Perſons offering Propoſals, and deſiring ſuch Alterations, will ſtate them, and the Difference they will make in the Terms of their Contracts. But when either the Contracts ſhall have fixed the Times of Arrival and Departure, or Experience ſhall have proved thoſe moſt convenient, thoſe Times are afterwards to be regularly attended to, unleſs changed agreeably to the Proviſion in the firſt Note.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Poſt-Maſter-General.*
General Poſt Office,
Philadelphia, July 7, 1794.

BENONI PECKHAM

Near the State-Houſe, informs his Cuſtomers and others,

THAT he has furniſhed himſelf with a new Supply of HAIR, of the firſt Quality, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuſhions and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.—Alſo Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt, and hopes, by ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, July 14, 1794

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Deacon BENJAMIN PABODIE, late of Newport, Shop-Joiner, deceaſed, are requeſted to make Payment; and thoſe who have Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement.

ABIGAIL PABODIE, *Adminiſt.*
Newport, July 14, 1794.